Nippon Times

No. 16,791 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1945 [illegible] Price 35 Sen

Both Houses Speed Action on Key Bills At Friday Sessions

21 Bills Passed at Lower House Plenary Session During Afternoon

The Cabinet meeting, Friday, decided to prolong the current Diet session by four days to enable passage of the 29 bills still remaining.

Quick progress marked the plenary session of the House of Representatives Friday afternoon when it passed 21 bills including the one calling for revision of the Agricultural Organizations Law as reported by the chairmen of the respective committees which studied these measures.

Following a recess at 2:30 p.m., the session was resumed when the House approved the Labor Union Law and agrarian reform bills after reports were made on the findings of the respective committees by the chairmen.

Interpellations on Government policies were continued at the meeting of the Budget Committee of the House of Peers, Friday morning. The session opened at 10:40 a.m., when Taichi Nakayama, Kenkyukai, inquired on the condition of Japanese residents in Manchuria and North Korea and asked for explanation by the Prime Minister. He also said that the future Japan will be an armless nation or a nation that does not fight, and that there is no way for her but to proceed along the path of morality. He wished for the absolute support of the Allied Powers in regard to this policy of Japan.

In reply, Prime Minister Shidehara said that every effort is now being directed toward the relief of Japanese residents abroad. It was then explained by a Government official that up to December 13, 200,000 Japanese troops had returned from South Korea, 17,000 from China, 75,000 from Saghalien, 1,000 from South Sea islands, and 9,000 from the Philippines, besides 388,000 Japanese residents who returned from various oversea areas.

Then, Nakayama questioned on the confiscation of properties abroad, and the Prime Minister replied that the confiscation of properties in Korea and Formosa was carried out for guaranteeing that Japan would never stage an invasion war again, and also as a part of the reparations. He also said that the extent of damage caused in Manchuria and North Korea after war ending is not known, and that when it becomes clear some steps would be considered.

Then Nakayama further questioned the Government attitude toward war criminals. Prime Minister Shidehara said that it is desired to probe war criminals thoroughly so that such a war would never be repeated again, and that already those who are suspected of war crimes are being held by the Allied side, while there are many who have reflected upon their responsibility and resigned from public positions. The Government has organized the Greater East Asia War Investigation Commission and is now conducting investigation into the war, and with the progress of the investigation, war criminals will be found out. He also said that full consideration will be given to punishing those found to be guilty. Legal punishments are apt to leave bad precedents, and it would be more fitting to appeal to public opinion, the Prime Minister went on.

The interpellator then asked about the disturbances caused by Koreans and Chinese coal miners. Commerce and Industry Minister Ogasawara replied that after the ending of the war the Government followed a policy of making Korean and Chinese miners continue to work, but unexpected disturbances developed. Believing that the best plan was either to make them go

(Continued on Page 3)

DIET TODAY

The budget committee of the House of Peers will meet at 10 a.m. when Kakichi Takeuchi, Kenkyukai; Sazo Idemitsu, Koyukai; Seiichiro Mitsui, Kenkyukai; Mannosuke Yamaoka, Kenkyukai; Count Saneaya Hashimoto; Sanryo Yamada, Independent; Hyoichiro Shibata, Dowakai; and Viscount Kiko Okochi, Kenkyukai; are expected to interpellate. Other committees on Election Law amendment, agrarian reform bill, Labor Union Law bill and the bill for revision of the Criminal Trial Procedure Law will also meet at 10 a.m. The Lower House committee studying the bill for an ex post facto approval of the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945 issued in relation to acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration will sit in a session at 10 a.m.

FEAC Delegates Arriving Here January 10 To Obtain Data on Future Status of Japan

The headquarters of the Allied Far East Advisory Commission has indicated that the international delegation of the Commission will arrive in Yokohama about January 10, according to a Kyodo-AP dispatch from Washington, dated December 12.

It was revealed that the party will probably number about 50 members and that it will depart on December 26 aboard Army planes, arriving at San Francisco the next day and Pearl Harbor on December 28. The delegation, it was also indicated, will continue their journey to Japan immediately by ship, the identity of which is unknown. However, it has been revealed that the ship would be used as the delegation's office while it is in Japan.

After winding up its work, the delegation is returning direct from Japan, reaching Washington on February 15.

It is understood that General Frank McCoy, former Governor-General of the Philippines, will head the American delegates.

The secretary of the Commission, General Nelson T. Johnson, former U.S. Ambassador to China and Minister to Australia, will also accompany the delegation.

It is reported that the delegates of 10 nations, and possibly Russia, are hopeful of obtaining data on which to base their long time policies for determining Japan's status in the family of nations.

Pauley in Honolulu

Kyodo-AP

HONOLULU, December 13.—Edwin Pauley, President's personal representative for the Allied reparations commission, said today that he doubted if Russia would make "any substantial claim for reparations" from Japan.

He said he is not carrying back to Washington any recommendations of American policy on the situation in North China.

Relief for Unemployed Demanded by SCAP

Nippon Govt. Must Provide Food, Clothing, Housing, Others to Needy

A broad relief program to provide food, clothing, housing, medical care, financial aid and welfare services to the unemployed this winter was required of the Japanese Government in a directive issued Thursday by General Douglas MacArthur.

The program, to cover the first six months of 1946 when hunger and suffering are expected to be greatest in Japan, must be submitted in detail to MacArthur's Headquarters under the new directive.

The Government was further directed to take all necessary steps to prevent discrimination in the distribution of food and other essentials against any persons in Japan because of inability to work, inability to obtain employment, or for political, religious or economic beliefs. The directive, prepared by the Public Health and Welfare Section under direction of Colonel Crawford F. Sams, follows:

The Imperial Japanese Government will submit to this headquarters by December, 31, 1945, a detailed and comprehensive plan for providing food, clothing, housing, medical care, financial assistance and welfare services to unemployed and other needy persons in Japan during the period January-June, 1946.

The plan will include:

A statement of the basis used in calculating requirements;

A list, by prefecture, of the estimated number of persons who will monthly require direct assistance because of unemployment, physical incapacity, or other cause of dependency;

A description of the local administrative machinery to be used for investigating and meeting relief needs, including a statement of personnel policy;

The method of securing supplies, materials, and shelter from the overall sources available to the economy of Japan;

Estimated monthly cost of relief by prefecture.

It is the intention of this memorandum to require the development of adequate measures for the care of persons whose financial and/or other resources are inadequate to maintain minimum living standards during the period indicated. The Imperial Japanese Government will inaugurate immediately measures to prevent any persons or group of persons in Japan from being discriminate dagainst in the distribution of available supplies because of inability to work, inability to obtain remunerative employment or for political, religious or economic beliefs.

In the event that current relief legislation, appropriations and/or administrative facilities are believed to be inadequate to prevent discrimination against unemployed and other needy persons in the distribution to available supplies, the reply to this memorandum will set forth proposed new legislation, appropriations and/or improved relief administrative facilities which will be developed, with the anticipated date of their inauguration. If the Imperial Government considers current legislation, appropriations and relief administration adequate to meet probable relief needs during the period stated, the reply will make positive affirmation of this judgment and will cite appropriate references to current legislation, relief regulations and related material.

Acknowledgement of the receipt of this memorandum is directed.

Nutrition Surveys Ordered

The Japanese Government has been directed by General MacArthur to establish study groups of properly qualified physicians and nutritionists to conduct nutrition

(Continued on Page 2)

Military Trial Body To Study Procedure

To Meet in Closed Session Dec. 17 in Yokohama Court Building

The first American military trial commission in Japan will be called into closed session by Colonel Oliver G. Trechter, President of the Court, in the Yokohama District Court Building on December 17 to adopt rules and forms to govern its proceedings, it was announced Thursday by Colonel Robert V. Laughlin, Eighth Army Judge Advocate.

The commission which was appointed by Lieutenant General C. P. Hall, acting Eighth Army commander, will have jurisdiction over all persons accused of violating the laws or customs of war. The offenses need not have been committed after a particular date to render the responsible party or parties subject to arrest, but should have been committed since or in the period immediately preceding the Mukden incident of September 18, 1931.

The Military Court is empowered to adjudge a sentence of death by hanging or shooting, imprisonment for life, or for any less term fine, or such other punishment as the commission shall determine to be proper. No sentence of the commission will be carried into effect until approved by General Hall. The appointing authority who will be advised by the Army Judge Advocate and his staff, may approve, mitigate, remit in whole or in part, commute, suspend, reduce or otherwise alter the sentence imposed. He may not increase the severity of the sentence. However, no death sentence may be carried into execution until confirmed by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

The commission will be advised at its closed session by Colonel Laughlin and his staff. At that time, the prosecution and the defense may make recommendations as to procedures and inform the court when they will be ready to present their case.

Major Gayle H. Nichols, Eighth Army assistant Judge Advocate announced Thursday that as yet the defendants have not been notified of the charges against them and that these defendants must be given sufficient time to prepare their case before the trials can start.

The Eighth Army Judge Advocate's section has appointed two sub-sections under its command to handle the war criminal trials. The defense section will be responsible for the defense of the accused and is headed by Lieutenant Colonel John Dickinson and Major Harold H. Emmons. The Administrative Section, headed by Lieutenant Sam Rogol, will furnish the court reporters, interpreters, supplies and equipment for the several courts. A review section is being established in the office of the Army Judge Advocate to assist in the review of completed cases and to make recommendations to the army commander respecting his approval, disapproval or mitigation of sentence.

The following officers have been appointed to the first Commission by General Hall: Colonel Oliver G. Trechter, President of the court; Colonel John J. O'Brien, Law member; Colonel Clarence C. Clendennen; Colonel Charles Blanchard; Colonel John H. Ball; Colonel Michael F. Buckley; Colonel William B. Yancy; Colonel Joseph J. Fraser and Lieutenant Colonel John C. Diller.

Patton's Condition Serious

Kyodo-UP

HEIDLEBERG, December 13.—The condition of General George Patton was still "grave" tonight, there days after his neck was fractured in an automobile accident.

Allied HQ Names Ist Five to Face Atrocity Charges

Defendants to Be Tried Dec. 17 for Alleged Brutalities Against PW's

The first five defendants and the charges on which they will face trial in Yokohama on December 17 for alleged brutalities against Allied Prisoners of War were made public on Friday by Supreme Allied Headquarters.

In addition to issuing the charges and specifications against the men, Supreme Headquarters also made available to the Commanding General, Eighth Army, under whose jurisdiction the trials will be held, prosecuting personnel who assisted in preparation of the cases in the Legal Section of SCAP.

The Japanese are Kei Yuri, Kaichi Hirate, Tatsuo Tsuchiya, Chotaro Furushima and Hiroji Honda. They are now being held at Sugamo Prison.

Prosecuting personnel made available by SCAP to 8th Army are:

Major Louis Geffen, JAGD, 593 Washington St., SW, Atlanta, Ga., and Lt. David I. Day, Jr., JAGD, Rockport, Ind., who will prosecute Tatsuo Tsuchiya.

Major Joshua V. Davidow, Inf., 174 Giles St., Briidgeport, N.J., and Captain Lester P. Kauffmann, Inf., 140 Arlington Ave., NW, Canton, Ohio, who will prosecute Kei Yuri.

Major Joshua J. Evens, AC, 539 No. Foreman, Vinita, Oklahoma, and Lt. Joseph B. Humphreys, Inf., 302 No. 7th St., Crockett, Texas, who will prosecute Kaichi Hirate.

Major John W. Renchard, CAC, 193 No. Gouretneut, Trenton, N.J., and Lt. Harry Margolis, AGD, 2524 E. Lynn, Seattle, Wash., who will prosecute Chotaro Furushima.

Captain Edward G. Howard, CE, 681 Hammond St., Brookline, Mass., and Lt. Saul H. Wolf, Inf., 8 W 108 St., New York City, who will prosecute Hiroji Honda.

Each of the five defendants will be tried separately.

8 More Suspects Named

Eight additional war crime suspects, who are alleged to have committed atrocities and offenses against persons of the Allied nationals, while confined in Prisoner of War Camps and Internment camps in Japan, will be apprehended, according to a SCAP directive.

The newly listed war criminals were Civilian Guard Shigeru Nishioka, Sergeant Eiji Asari, Work Leader Moriyama, Toshi Takashita, a civilian, Mess Sergeant Hachisuka, Work Leaders Hirano and Takada, and Major Umino, who served in capacity as commander of the Pontianak area in Dutch Borneo and is now believed to be attached to the Western Army District Headquarters in Kyushu. SCAP ordered that these persons as suspected war criminals will be turned over to the Commanding General of the XI Corps at the Sugamo Prison for incarceration at the earliest practicable date.

Atrocity Charges Bared

The atrocity charges made public by SCAP against the first five Japanese to face trial in Yokohama are as follows, according to AP:

Tsuchiya—'Little glass eye" to the Americans who knew him—is charged in the first specification with beating to death an American first class Private, Robert Gordon Teas, on March 5, 1945, in conjunction with six other Japanese.

In November, 1944, the indictment alleges that "little glass eye" aided by a guard known as "big glass eye" nad an unidentified interpreter brutally beat and tortured American Sergeant G. J. Lundquist.

Other Americans named as victims of Tsuchiya were Major Allan M. Cory and Private Vincente Vigil, and this prison guard is further charged with withholding Red Cross supplies and food intended for American and British prisoners of war.

Specifications against Yuri assert that on March 31, 1944, while he was in charge of Omuta prison camp he ordered the guards to beat American Private Noah G. Heard, who was "atrociously assaulted and brutally beaten," and that he directed two of his men to bayonet Heard to death.

The Japanese Lieutenant also is accused of being responsible for the death by starvation of Corporal James G. Pavlokus of the 4th United States marines, who fought on Corregidor and Bataan. Pavlokus was tortured and beaten and starved in a period from October 1, 1943, to May 31, 1944, the Allied investigators found.

Two deaths are also charged to Captain Hirate, who faces the longest list of specifications of the five defendants. Allied victims are named as Raymond C. Suttle, who was tortured, starved and exposed to frigid temperature of cold northerly Hokkaido about December 23, 1943, and Von Daalan Meyer, whose death on April 4, 1943, climaxed alleged beatings with a stick and rubber hose.

Other cases for which Hirate will be prosecuted are making a prisoner stand in snow with weights suspended from his naked body, beating Allied national named F. Robertson while sick and leaving him lying unconscious in the snow and forcing prisoners to strike each other.

Furushima must answer for the death on August 6, 1945, of American Private James S. Mann as a result of physical punishment, denial of medical treatment and deliberate starvation for two weeks at Gifu prison camp. A second American Private Leroy Priest, specifications state, lost all his toes after a 10-day confinement in a guard house without clothing. A third American, it charged, lost sanity temporarily after tortures that included having water forced down his throat until he was bloated.

Captain Honda is charged with both committing atrocities and failure to control members of his command at Onahama camp near Sendai, northern Honshu. The death of an Allied Corporal Scott by a Japanese civilian on or about February 2, 1945, is laid to Honda in specifications listing seven specific cases of mistreatment of prisoners of war.

SCAP Says Cyclotrons Were Destroyed On 'Specific' Orders From War Department

TOKYO (AP)—December 14.—Headquarters disclosed today that General MacArthur ordered Japan's cyclotrons destroyed upon "specific instructions" from the office of War Secretary Robert Patterson.

Yet four days after the directive was issued and after destruction of all five machines was practically completed, a SCAP spokesman said "an inquiry was received from the Chief of Staff's office in Washington as to the feasibility of shipping intact a cyclotron from Japan for reerection in the United States."

Prefacing a special press release, SCAP quoted a December 11 Associated Press dispatch from Washington which said the War Department apparently has requested MacArthur's Headquarters for a report on smashing of the cyclotrons.

"Answering a question," the story added, "a department spokesman said the cyclotrons demolition 'is presently a matter of discussion' between the department and MacArthur's Headquarters."

SCAP said today that on November 9 "specific instructions were received in Tokyo from the office of the Secretary of War that the cyclotrons in Japan, precisely identifying those at the Institute for Physical and Chemical Research (in Tokyo), the Imperial University of Kyoto and the Imperial University of Osaka, be destroyed after securing all technical and experimental data."

Destruction work started November 24. This fact was radioed to the War Department, the MacArthur spokesman said. After the Chief of Staff's request for sending a cyclotron to the United States, "attention was invited to the previous directive which had been issued for destruction and the reports which had been made thereon."

Byrnes, Bevin Arrival Awaited by Russians

American and British Foreign Secretaries to Hold Talks With Molotov

Kyodo-AP

MOSCOW, December 13.—The Soviet capital is awaiting with great interest the arrival of U.S. Secretary of State James Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin for talks with Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

Assembly Hears Bidault

French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault has reported to the Foreign Commission of the Assembly on the assurances received by his Government regarding decisions to be taken at the coming Moscow conference, according to a Paris broadcast on Thursday. Bidault pointed out that the agreement of the Tripartite Pact cannot be considered a progress toward international cooperation.

Bevin For London

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin will leave by air from London on Friday for the meeting of the three foreign ministers in Moscow, following the winding up of the House of Commons debate Thursday night, according to a London broadcast.

Bevin's party of 10 will include Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Foreign Undersecretary, and Sir Ronald Campbell, who was on the British commission which worked on the development of the atomic bomb.

SOVIET VIEW ON UNO SITE

U.S. Best Place for HQ, Not Europe, Says Russian Delegate

The Soviet delegate to the UNO Preparatory Commission's meeting in London has opposed the view that the United Nations establish their headquarters in Europe, according to a Moscow broadcast.

The Soviet delegate said if only European problems were to be considered, as was claimed, the United Nations would simply become a regional organization. But in order to make the UNO a success, he added, it must be a world organization and there must be no talk of regionalism.

The Soviet delegate reiterated his support of the viewpoint that the United States should be the permanent home of the United Nations Organization.

Push Toward Harbin Begun by Nationalists

Swift Columns Said 40 Miles Beyond Mukden; Chiang Appears in Peiping

Kyodo-AP

TIENTSIN, December 13.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek appeared today in Peiping for the first time in many years, while his troops were reported 40 miles beyond Mukden rolling swiftly toward the Manchurian industrial center of Harbin. Other Central Government forces were moving toward Changchun by air.

Observers viewed these rapid fire developments as a strong indication that industry in rich Manchuria will be in the hands of Chiang's forces within a few weeks probably with a minimum bloodshed.

Almost total absence of Chinese Red opposition in Manchuria plus Russia's friendly attitude and cooperation indicates that fighting, if any, will occur in the rugged eastern mountains, where the Chinese Communists are reported to have substantial forces in Kalgan plus an estimated 5,000,000 rounds of Japanese ammunition.

Mukden, Changchun Occupied

Kyodo-AP

TIENTSIN, December 12.—Central Government troops drove into mukden today and flew into Changchun in giant strides toward restoring sovereignty ever Manchuria.

The moves were reported by Chinese militarists who said they were made under a new agreement with Russia providing that Central Government forces occupy most strategic areas in Manchuria. The Russians cleared the way, the militarists said.

It was reported that Lieutenant General Tu Li-ming's forces entered Mukden without incident. Some fanned out to Sinmin, 34 miles northwest. The fifth division of the 94th army reportedly was landing at Changchun airports which the Russians are guarding.

Lieutenant General Yao Keh-min said the communists had disappeared from the Changchung area. The Chinese civil mission and the Russians reportedly are jointly operating the railways from Changchun to Harbin from Changchun to Dairen.

FREE GERMANY BY 1950

The United States Government has sent to the governments of Britain and the Soviet Union a memorandum concerning the future of Germany and Germany's rehabilitation, according to a Melbourne broadcast on Thursday. The memorandum proposes that in 1950, Germany, freed of Nazi ideologies, could become a free Germany again after a certain period of supervision. The aim of the proposal is to bring Germany into economic stability in the interest of European economy. It is not intended to convert Germany into a land of peasants, and it is hoped that in 1948, the standard of life in Germany would have reached the 1938 level.

many, again after a certain period of supervision. The aim of the proposal is to bring Germany into economic stability in the interest of European economy. It is not intended to convert Germany into a land of peasants, and it is hoped that in 1948, the standard of life in Germany would have reached the 1938 level.

CORRECTION

In the article on Diet proceedings which appeared on page 1 of Friday's issue of the Nippon Times, it was erroneously reported that "The Budget Committee meeting of the House of Peers was opened to the public for the first time" and so forth. The budget committee meeting is open to the press only.

Sumatra Decides To Join Struggle For Independence

Rejects Dutch Offer for Dominion Status; Will Throw in Lot With Java

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, December 13.—Indonesian leaders from Sumatra today rejected Dutch offers of dominion status and declared they would support the unrecognized Indonesian republic for full independence.

Acting Governor Amir of Sumatra conferred today with Premier Sultan Sjahrir of the "republic." Amir and three members of his staff were flown from Padang in a British plane.

Opposition to Dutch rule previously was principally concentrate in Java with only a few minor disturbances in Sumatra.

While the conference was in session, a report came in that a Dutchman was shot and killed in the Medan area, Sumatra.

Amir told the press conference he is "standing fully behind" Sjahrir in the struggle against the Dutch. He declared, "like people of other parts of Indonesia, we reject the Dutch dominion status and demand full independence. Sumatra with a strong youth movement has long been a country of revolution against the Dutch. Every act against the population of Java is directed also against ourselves."

One British-Indian soldier was wounded in Buitenzorg and a Dutchman killed in Bandoeng as small-scale clashes were reported. Near Ambarawa infiltrating Indonesians killed one and wounded five.

Reprisal for Massacre

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, December 13.—Indian troops today set fire to Bekassi near Batavia and British planes strafed fleeing villagers in reprisal for massacre of British and Indian survivors of a plane crash three weeks ago. A Japanese lieutenant was wounded in new outbreaks.

Dutch Reiterate Promises

Kyodo-USIS

THE HAGUE, December 13.—The Netherlands Government in a statement, yesterday, reiterated its intentions to cooperate with moderate Indonesians leaders in political, economic and social development of Java and to give full consideration to Indonesian aspirations.

Van Mook Postpones Trip

Dr. Van Mock, Depurty Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, he postponed his trip to Holland and will not leave for several days, according to a Melbourne broadcast.

The same source also revealed that the British aircraft carriers Invulnerable and Colossus, each carrying about a thousand refugees, have left Batavia for Singapore and Colombo respectively.

MUST BARE HIDDEN FACTS

SCAP Wants Records on Japan's 6 Notorious Incidents

The full facts about Japan's six notorious incidents which had been kept hidden from the Japanese public by the strict government control of speech, will be brought out into the open in the near future.

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur on Friday ordered the Japanese Government to assemble and deliver all documents relative to these incidents, including the February 26 and May 15 Incidents.

Those which must be clarified include the Ketsumeidan Jiken (1932), the Nagata Jiken (1935), the February 26 Incident (1936), the May 15 Incident (1937), and the so-called July Plot (1940), in which Prime Minister Mitsumasa Yonai and Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira escaped from assassination.

It is directed that the documents, which must be handed over to SCAP before noon, of December 19, will comprise records of police and other investigations as well as records of trials of people implicated in the incidents.

HOMMA REACHES MANILA

Date of Trial of Ex-Japanese Chief In P.I. Not Set Yet

Kyodo-AP

MANILA, December 12.—Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma, Colonel Akira Nagahama and Lieutenant Colonel Seiichi Ohta arrived here late today in a rainy drizzle and were taken to prison.

All three Japanese officers are charged with war crimes in that troops under their command committed atrocities against Allied prisoners of war. Dates for their trials have not been set.

SITTING IN ON THE DIET

The restricted plural ballot system proposed by the Government in the bill for revision of the election law was the subject of bitter criticism at the meeting of the committee on the bill in the House of Peers, Thursday, and it is believed inevitable that the Upper House will make a further amendment to the bill which had been changed by the House of Representatives.

Viscount Kiko Okochi said that according to the amendment made by the House of Representatives, in case of a by-election to elect one-quarter of the number of representatives from one district, two names are to be written on one ballot in 25 electoral districts electing less than eight members each, three names on one ballot in 22 electoral districts electing three or four members each, and four names on one ballot in seven electoral districts electing 13 or 14 members each. Thus in districts electing two members each, the system will favor the majority party which will surely monopolize the entire representatives, he said. Again, in case of districts electing three or four members, the majority party will be in an advantageous position and thus the amended plural ballot system is impracticable, the Viscount added.

Home Minister Horikiri fully supported the opinion of the interpellator, and said that the amendment made by the House of Representatives has many defects, and that the original government bill is rational.

Baron Toyomaro Matsudaira asked for the Government's view on the amendment made by the House of Representatives. In reply, the Home Minister pointed out the irrational nature of the amendment, particularly as regards the previous campaign, campaigning by third persons, and the plural ballot method. Thus he made it clear that the Government is against the amendment of the bill as made by the House of Representatives.

The labor union law committee of the House of Representatives met at 10:18 a.m. Thursday, and approved it without any amendment. Yoshio Nobumasa, Liberal, asked whether the activities of labor unions would be restricted. Welfare Minister Ashida replied that he had no intention of doing such a thing. Nobumasa then referred to Article 23 of the law which stipulates that when more than three-fourths of employes sign a labor contract it will be applied to the remaining one quarter, and asked, if three-quarters of the employes strike would the remaining one-quarter that did not participate in the strike receive their pay? Welfare Minister Ashida replied that when a labor contract is concluded there would be provisions for strikes and thus he believed that such a case would be taken care of by the provisions of the contract.

The interpellator also asked, if workers joining the union become the majority shareholders, can that union be recognized as a labor union. The Welfare Minister answered that when workers are recognized as representing the interest of the employer, such workers are not eligible for membership in a labor union.

Nobumasa said that government and public officials are allowed to form unions, and asked what will become of the principle of obedience that has been mainly followed by such officials. Director Wataru Narahashi of the Legislative Bureau said that the way of officials has to be fundamentally reformed. They had been overbearing under the impression that they were the officials of the Emperor, but now they have to make it their basic principle to be the servants of the people, and from this viewpoint, a revision of the regulations for officials becomes necessary, he answered.

Nobumasa further questioned on the international relation of Japanese labor unions, and the Welfare Minister answered that when the regular international relation is restored, Japanese labor unions will also participate in international labor organs.

Tsunekichi Yamazaki, Social Democrat questioned on the rights and working conditions of workers in medium and small enterprises. Welfare Minister Ashida said that he believed that the right of such workers will be protected under the provision of Article 24 that stipulates the application of labor contracts to a certain designated district.

Ryo Koyama, Independent, requested the Government to submit to the committee materials on labor union laws of European and American countries.

Tetsutaro Kobayashi, Progressive, asked what would happen when employers made their workers hold shares and use them for their interest. The Welfare Minister replied that even when workers are shareholders they can form a union, if they do not represent the interest of the employer, but when the capitalist give shares to workers in order to corrupt them, a labor committee will decide the issue.

Yoshio Nobumasa asked for the number of workers to whom the proposed law will be applied. Director Takahashi of the Labor Administration Bureau, Welfare Ministry, replied that at the war's end there were 30,000,000 employed, of which 15,000,000 were in agricultural and fishery enterprises, but as about 7,000,000 are employers, that leaves about 8,000,000 workers to whom the labor union law will become applicable.

Yuji Satsuma Progressive, questioned on the relation between the labor union law bill and the directives of the Supreme Command for the Allied Powers. The institution of a labor union law was started because the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Forces had directed the democratization of Japanese industry, the Welfare Minister said. There is, however, no restriction on the right of the Diet to revise the government bill, but it is believed possible that the Allied Headquarters may give instructions when an amendment by the Diet contradicts the principle of the Potsdam Declaration, the Welfare Minister said.

Finance Minister Keizo Shibusawa stated that the Government was seriously considering steps to compulsorily collect all gold still in the people's hands for use as collateral for the importation of food and other products

This statement was made by the Finance Minister on Thursday in reply to a suggestion brought up by Masanosuke Ikeda, Independent, at a meeting of the Lower House's committee studying the salt monopoly law.

The gist of the Finance Minister's reply follows:

"I admit, as you say, that we do not have at present an exact estimate of what amount of collateral we should prepare for the importation of food and other goods from abroad. The Government has and still is attempting to collect gold which it believes is still being hoarded by the people, especially among the rich class. If that is found to be true, the Government will take immediate steps to take over the gold under a compulsory collection system not only for the sake of using it as collateral for food importation but in connection with the pending new property tax."

Importation of salt from China amounting to some 100,000 tons during January and February, next year, will likely be allowed by the Allied Headquarters, declared Director Ueki of the Salt Monopoly Bureau at Thursday's session of the Lower House committee on the Salt Monopoly Law.

In reply to an interpellation posed by Ihei Matsuura, Independent, made this declaration, adding that, however, there are still questions left undecided as regards collateral goods and stevedoring for the projected salt importation.

It is recalled that the Government program for demand and supply of salt in Japan included the demand for food salt amounting to 1,100,000 tons and industrial salt totaling 1,000,000 tons while the supply from the Government monopoly enterprises amounted to 500,000 tons and from private salt producers 400,000 tons. The balance of the demand is planned to be met by the imports from abroad.

In the meantime, Ueki stressed the necessity of expanding the country's salt production to a far greater extent with the aim of enabling Japan to do without salt imports from abroad. For this purpose, he disclosed that the Government temporarily drew up a plan for expansion of salt productive facilities costing some ¥1,060,000,000 in the 1945 and 1946 fiscal years. In addition to this, Ueki also revealed, the Government is mapping out a large-scale salt self-sufficiency plan covering several years from the next fiscal year. The expenses for this plan are expected to be introduced to the next Diet session.

Replying to the popular demand for "more cigarettes," Mr. Ueki, chief of the Government Tobacco Monopoly Bureau at Thursday's Lower House committee meeting, announced that the present ration of three cigarettes a day per capita will be increased to four from next January and to five from April.

In addition, the Government will ration out a "New Year present" 30 extra cigarettes to each at the end of this year.

The official revealed that Japan was able to produce 80 billion cigarettes a year before the war. However, the war reduced the number of tobacco manufacturing mills throughout the country to 14 from 33 with the productive capacity dropping to as low as 15 billion a year.

The capacity has been improved lately and at present 35.9 billions can be produced.

Progressive Party Still Minus a Head

Senior Members May Pick Machida as Chairman for Election Campaign

The Progressive Party, although it boasts of being the biggest political party having more than 270 seats in the House of Representatives, is still unable to agree on who shall be its president.

While one group of the party insists on installing General Kazushige Ugaki, others are bitterly opposed. There is still another group that favor the selection of Chuji Machida, former head of the now-defunct Minseito. However, the suggestion has caused dissatisfaction among former members of the Seiyukai, also a now defunct party.

As a compromise plan, some members of the party proposed to invite Finance Minister Keizo Shibusawa as the vice-president under president Machida. However, the Finance Minister has made his attitude clear announcing that he has no intention whatsoever of entering the political field.

Gravely concerned over such an unstable situation, senior members of the party, it is said, are contemplating on carrying out a tentative plan to select Chuji Machida as the chairman for the general election campaign, Yasuo Kanemitsu as the vice-chairman and Takao Saito as chief of general affairs committee.

Viewing The Diet

By Our Special Observer

Viscount Kiko Okochi, an Upper House member reputed for his conservativism, bitterly deplores the "moral degradation" of the Japanese people. Speaking at the budget committee meeting of the Upper House Thursday, he lamented, "People are getting vulgar indeed of late. Especially when the military was in power, they became so rude in their manner it lead one to suspect that they thought it the privilege of men of the 'new era' to trample down all codes of decency and good manners." The venerable member of the Upper Chamber asked the Education Minister whether he saw no need of reeducating these vulgar masses.

Mr. Mayeda, the Education Minister, was quick to admit the downward trend lately witnessed in the Japanese people's scientific knowledge and social morality. "We intend," said Mr. Mayeda, "to carry out such an education as would cultivate in the minds of the masses the ability to judge what is right rather than what is new."

This conversation aroused rather cynical interest in the mind of this reporter, who recalled that Viscount Okochi was known as one of the leading opponents to the proposed revision of the Upper House. Peers are born peers, in the opinion of this anti-reform House member, and the House of Peers, riding as it does above the House of Representatives composed of "common citizens," plays the role of a breakwater against the wayward administrative influences of civilians and thus protect the "traditional polity of Nippon."

But, one is led to ask, did not the House of Peers play a big part in allowing the arrogant, vulgar military and bureaucracy to have their way and drive Japan into the sorry plight she now finds herself? At least during the past decade, the House of Peers betrayed what Viscount Okochi upholds as its mission. Isn't it precisely because of this that a reform of the Upper House's working system is now gaining support even among the members themselves?

Viscount Okochi, we well understand, must have been disgusted with the coarse fellows hanging around this quiet and gorgeous Upper House chamber during the wartime Diet sessions. He may be sincere in his desire to see these "insolent" commoners reeducated.

When, however, these "insolent" commoners are reeducated so that they will have the capacity to judge what is right, as the Education Minister suggested, would they not begin to argue that it is "right" to deny the existence of such an Upper House as it is now?

Viscount Okochi expressed satisfaction over the Education Minister's answer, but one wonders whether he will be as glad if he saw his proposal prove a boomerang. He ought to, for Viscount Okochi is known as a man who spares no support for what he considers right. Here is an evidence:

At the same session, the Viscount asked Dr. Joji Matsumoto, Minister in charge of Constitution revision, whether Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe's "Emperor organ theory" runs counter to Japan's unique polity whereupon the latter replied in the negative. Then, Okochi urged the Government to take steps to renominate the revered authority on the Constitution as an Upper House member or as a member of the Privy Council. He made the remarks with apparent sincerity and ardour. Everybody agrees in his righteous demand and does not hesitate to acknowledge him as one of the few men in the existing practically meaningless Upper Chamber who have courage enough to distinguish right from wrong.

Shipbuilding Project Is Revealed by State

Will Appeal to SCAP to Allow Japan 400,000 Tons a Year

The Japanese Government has "decided to appeal to the Supreme Allied Headquarters shortly, expressing the desire that Japan may be permitted to retain minimum shipbuilding capacity of 400,000 tons a year.

The decision to file another appeal to the Allied authorities has been taken following the disclosure of the United States reparations policy toward Japan as the result of Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley's interim report, which indicated that Japanese shipbuilding facilities would be used as part of reparations in kind.

According to figures made available by the Board of Marine Transportation of the Ministry of Transportation, the number of shipyards capable of building more than 10,000 tons of ships a year each is placed at 29, while there are 30 shipyards which are capable of between 1,000 and 10,000 tons of ships a year each.

This would indicate that Japan would have a minimum shipbuilding capacity of two to 300,000 tons of ships a year still remaining even after larger shipbuilding facilities have been taken away as reparations in kind.

Japanese authorities concerned with marine transportation, however, believe that it will be absolutely necessary to have any annual shipbuilding capacity of at least 400,000 tons in order to maintain a merchant marine required to feed this nation.

Shipping circles are of the opinion that the minimum shipping bottoms required for maintaining Japanese national economy as well as for revamping war devastated civilian production will be somewhere around 4,000,000 tons a year including cargo-boats, cargo-passenger boats and oil tankers.

These circles point out that Japan's postwar merchant fleet consists of some 1,500,000 tons, including both those now under repairs and those still remaining in the southern regions, representing a shortage of 2,30,000 tons of bottoms as compared with the minimum 4,000,000-ton requirement.

While there is an imperative need to replenish speedily this shortage in bottoms, Japan's nominal remaining shipbuilding capacity of 1,200,000 tons a year is actually estimated at some 600,000 tons due to war damage and shortages in materials and labor.

OVER HERE

By "Kay"

(Continued From Thursday)

"Yes, yes," Mr. Saito exclaimed. Then he turned to me with pleading eyes and asked how to say "okay" in English.

"Why, Mr. Saito, "okay" is English."

He mechanically bowed twice and smilingly said. "Oh, so."

I tried to suppress my amusement but I'm afraid I made a very bad attempt, for there must have been manifestations of mirth riding the corners of my eyes.

Mr. Saito, however, was brave and indefatigable. He began addressing the two GIs again but suddenly realized they couldn't understand Japanese. He flushed. His embarrassed countenance wrinkled with a grin asking forgiveness as he ran his hand over his slightly bald head. He seemed to be pleading for my help and understanding. I acknowledged and explained what he was trying to say. The visitors happily thanked their strange but amiable host and sat on the doctored cushions offered them.

Two cups of hot steaming green tea were placed before them on a battered tin tray by his wife. The misshaped cups and tray, Mr. Saito said, were among the few things he was able to salvage from the May B-29 raid. In typical Japanese fashion he apologized before motioning the two GIs to help themselves.

Once the frigidness of formality was broken, Mr. Saito relaxed and puffed on a cigarette offered him. He was all smiles. Occasionally his head would hang askew and he would rub his thinning patch.

He introduced himself as did the fliers. But Mr. Saito didn't catch their names so he had them write them down in his notebook. They were T/Sgt. Eberhart, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and T/Sgt. Gerber, Cleveland, Ohio. They said that they were flying one of Uncle Sam's many giant cargo ships. This was their fifth trip from Okinawa since the surrender but as yet they hadn't had a very good chance to visit Tokyo.

Mr. Saito was impressed by their description of their work, their experiences and the power and might of America's air arm. He fired questions and received frank answers. When told that Eberhart was of Russian descent and Gerber was German by birth, his laughing eyes popped with surprise.

"What!" he stammered. "Do you mean to tell me that a Russian and a German are fighting for America?" he eagerly questioned. Perplexity enshrouded him. He quickly turned to me and repeated his query.

"Yes, Mr. Saito!" I said enthusiastically. "They are American citizens of Russian and German ancestry."

"But, but, my God, it's impossible! Germany and Russia are enemies."

"You don't understand, Mr. Saito. You see, both of these gentlemen are Americans and they are fighting for democratic ideals."

"Is that what they call democracy?" he asked with child-like innocence.

"You might call it one form of democracy," I said. I glanced at the two fliers and received a hearty approval and a warm grin.

Mr. Saito smiled, rubbed his slightly bald dome and muttered to his wife. "Democracy makes everyone equal. Why weren't our people told the truth about racial discriminations and such things."

The GIs sympathizing with Mr. Saito's plight quickly changed the subject. T/Sgt Eberhart pulled out his wallet and showed him some currency he had collected during the Pacific campaign. Mr. Saito toyed with each one, looked with amazement at the U.S. occupation yen used in Okinawa, admiringly fingered the U.S. dollar bill and the Philippine Commonwealth peso, but shook his head with disgust at the cheap, drab Mickey Mouse peso his soldiers used in the Philippines.

"Here, Mr. Saito, we will give you this Okinawa yen as a souvenir," T/Sgt Eberhart said. Mr. Saito was grateful. He thanked the GI over and over again, bowing several times. But he couldn't accept it without giving the American a gift in return. He pawed through the hodge-podge of his room. Finally he found a small Japanese doll standing some five inches dressed in a gorgeous kimono inside a glass case. It was something he treasured. He had just brought it back from the country where he had evacuated it. The GI refused it but Mr. Saito insisted. The technical sergeant finally succumbed.

"On our next trip here," the two fliers said, "we will try to drop in again. But we can't promise. We may be slated next for Korea."

Just before taking leave they thanked him. They also gave him all their cigarettes and whatever they found in their pockets they had no further need for.

Mr. Saito realizes that they may never return. The memory, however, of that evening is pleasant and enduring. The youthful, democratic, friendly, straight-forward personality of those airmen he cannot forget.

Whenever he sights a giant American aircraft he smiles, nods and rubs his slightly bald head. Perhaps his friends will remember him—at least in their reminiscences of Tokyo.

30 F.I.C. Natives Killed

Kyodo-AP

SAIGON, December 11.—The British and French issued a joint statement today that French troops have encircled and wiped out a band of 30 natives who wer eendeavoring to evacuate Annamite hostages from the southwestern Indo-China area.

Relief for Unemployed Demanded by SCA

(Continued from Page 1)

surveys among the civilian population, it was disclosed on Thursday.

These groups will gather factu data on the physical status and th food consumption of Japanese ind viduals, using statistical samplin methods approved by the Unite States Army. Urban areas are o primary concern and initial survey will include the largest cites o Japan.

The actual methods to be employed by these survey groups and their work in the field will be standardized, coordinated and directed by a control agency in the Japanese Government in accordance with plans submitted to and approved in advance by General MacArthur's headquarters.

A complete operational plan for this work will be submitted to GHQ for approval not later than December 20, 1945, and it will be placed in effect immediately upon approval.

Probes Hurley's Charges

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 12.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday wound up its investigation into Major General Patrick Hurley's charges that career diplomats had sabotaged the America policy in China. The committee took n oballot at the closed session and committee members discloed that there will be n more hearings.

Allies Given Equipment

Kyodo-AP

BERLIN, December 11.—Industrial equipment from 20 factories in western Germany, valued at approximately $93,000,000 was allocated to the Allied Powers as initial reparations payment today. The allocation gives Russia and Poland 47 8/10 per cent of the equipment and the rest to 17 Western nations, including India, Australia and New Zealand.

X'MAS
GIFTS SHOP
Kimono, Obi, Silks, China ware, Lacquered ware, Pearls, Dolls, Novelties, Curios and Antiques.
NEW NIPPON BAZAAR
No. 5, 5-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
(located between Onarimon and Tamura-cho tramstop)

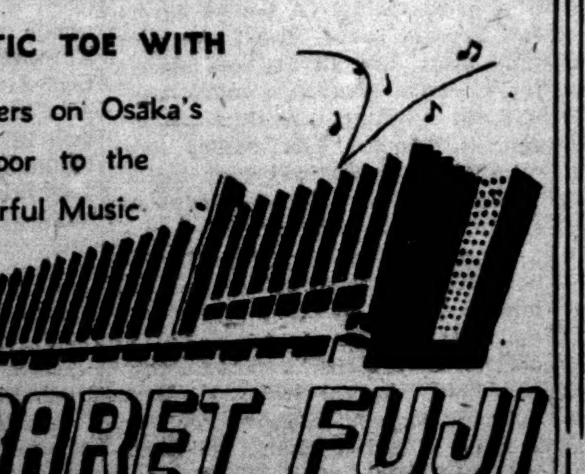
PEARLS, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
IVORY CARVINGS.
OKUBO BROTHERS
Imperial Hotel Arcade
Tel. (57) 6252

MIYATA EMBROIDERY CO.
ESTABLISHED IN 1833.
MANUFACTURING and SELLING:
Raw Silk, Kimono, Haori, Handkerchiefs,
Handbags, Table-centers, etc.
(a) 1st floor, Marunouchi Building
(b) Basement of Meiji Building (FEAF), Marunouchi.

FUJITA-GUMI
BUILDING, ENGINEERING and PUBLIC WORKS GENERAL CONTRACTORS
S. FUJITA, President
A. FUKAI, Managing Director
Main office: Hakkeizaka, Omori-ku
(opposite Omori station)
Telephone: Omori (06) 2033

NISSAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office
HIBIYA TOKYO

OPEN TODAY!
TRIP THE FANTASTIC TOE WITH
300 Beautiful Dancers on Osaka's
Finest Dance Floor to the
Tune of Wonderful Music
7th Floor
SOGO
DEPT.
STORE
Shinsaibashi,
Osaka.
CABARET FUJI



HELP WANTED
(For Work in the Yokohama Area)
THE UNITED STATES ARMY IS IN IMMEDIATE NEED OF THE FOLLOWING SERVICES
IT IS NECESSARY THAT OFFICE EMPLOYEES SPEAK ENGLISH
STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS
X-Ray Equipment Repairman, Machinists, English Speaking Telephone Operators, Dental Technicians, Electrical Engineers, Secretaries, Accountant—CPA preferred, Bookkeepers, Office Clerks, Calculator Operators.
CARPENTERS WANTED—REPORT 7:30 a.m. to KANAGAWA PREFECTURE BLDG.
APPLY: MILITARY GOVERNMENT, LABOR DIVISION, 2nd FLOOR, N.Y.K. BUILDING, YOKOHAMA

HELP WANTED
IN TOKYO
STENOGRAPHERS TYPISTS
ENGLISH SPEAKING NURSES
1 Technician with experience in radio and sound amplification, preferably experienced in theater and public address systems.
2 Projectionists with experience in rewinding and editing film, 16 or 35 mm.
TELEPHONE EXCHANGE OPERATORS
APPLY AT:
8th Army Military Government Office
Tokyo Detachment
Tokyo, Marunouchi 2-chome No. 8, American Club, between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. or 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.

Both Houses Speed Action on Key Bills At Friday Sessions

(Continued from Page 1)

home or take some proper measure, a plan for sending them home was adopted, he said. The Government is not considering the extermination of Korean workers, and they are very welcome if they voluntarily desire to work as miners. He mentioned the case at the coal mine located at Ube, Yamaguchi prefecture, where Korean miners are still working.

Questioned on the problem of abolishing price control by Nakayama, Commerce and Industry Minister Ogasawara replied that the abolition of the entire price control system will cause confusion, and it is necessary to enforce autonomous control. The Allied Powers have directed strict control of principal foodstuff and its fair distribution, and the Government is trying to follow this policy, he said.

At noon, the session went into recess.

No word has came brom the Allied Headquarters against the Japanese Movernment's stand that the "lese majesty" law should be applied to arguments on the Emperor's "personal affairs," Justice Minister Dr. Chuzo Iwata told the so-called Potsdam Declaration committee of the House of Representatives on Friday.

He made the statement in reply to interpellations put by Toshiro Iwai, Liberal, on discussions of the Emperor system. Discussions on whether the Imperial institution should be maintained or not are free from any interference, the Justice Minister assured.

In reference to the stipulations of the Potsdam Declaration, Dr. Joji Matsumoto, Minister without Portfolio said that although form the basis upon which this country is now upon which this country is now run, the Japanese Government can not predict what kind of directives the Allied Headquarters may issue in regard to individual problems because our opinions might possibly be different in some cases from those held by the Allied Powers. Dr. Matsumoto also denied that the Government had talked with the GHQ on fundamental rules.

Article X of the Potsdam Declaration is understood to mean political democratization, said Dr. Matsumoto, but carrying out of democracy in a political sense will naturally bring about economic democratization.

Kishii pointed out that at the *present stage, the* principle of *economic democracy* is being misunderstood as is witnessed by frequent occurences of strikes and other disturbances which he said, have clouded the future vision of Japan's national economy. He emphasied that in order to bring order to this turbulent situation, the Government should seek Allied opinions and establish a basic conception in this regard.

Referring to the proposed revision of the Constitution, Dr. Matsumoto said he intended to introduce a proposal for Constitution amendment to the next Diet session and also to make preparations for an overall amendment of other laws and Imperial Ordinances relative to Constitution revision. He further declared that reform of the Upper House system should precede these efforts and that he thought it ideal to call an extraordinary Diet session exclusively to handle Constitution revision.

Various Lower House committees moved quickly Friday morning as they finished deliberations on nearly 20 bills including those calling for repeal of a number of wartime legislations.

The Petitions Committee approved about 30 petitions introduced through Diet members while the Recommendation Committee adopted five recommendations among which was one urging establishment of a "United World State" proposed by Yukio Ozaki, veteran liberalist parliamentarian.

Meanwhile, besides the budget committee session the House of Peers held two committee meetings Friday morning to study Election Law amendment bill and a bill for revision of the Criminal Trial Procedure Law

Franco-British Pact Signed

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 13.—The British Foreign Office today said that the British-French agreement on Syria and Levant was signed in London today. Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin will disclose the details in the House of Commons.

Emperor Ordered Nation To Surrender To Prevent Further Bloodshed of People

(Continued From Yesterday)

The second Imperial Council was held on August 14, following the joint meeting of the Cabinet and the Supreme Council for the Direction of War on the previous day. At the joint meeting, a total of 20 participants, including the majority of the Cabinet ministers, expressed themselves in favor of accepting the Potsdam Declaration, while War Minister General Anami, Munitions Minister Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, General Umezu, Chief of the Army General Staff, and Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Chief of the Navy General Staff, were strongly opposed to it.

The Imperial Council opened at 11:00 a.m., with the same participants seated in the same order as on the occasion of the first Imperial Council held late on the night of August 9.

Prime Minister Suzuki reported to the Emperor that the majority had expressed their approval of the decision given by the Emperor on August 9 in favor of accepting the Potsdam Declaration but that some 20 percent of the conferees had raised objection to the Imperial decision. He asked His Majesty to listen to the views of those who were opposed.

Consequently, the Emperor commanded General Umezu to state his views. He stressed that the war should be carried on, pointing out that any restrictions that might be imposed on the Emperor after the armed forces had been completely disarmed would bring about widespread confusion within the country. He was supported by War Minister General Anami.

Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Chief of the Navy General Staff, also expressed himself in favor of General Umezu's stand. He added, however, that if His Majesty should ask him whether there was any chance of winning, his answer would be that it would be extremely lucky if "a way should be found out of certain death" and that, in his opinion, there was hardly any such chance.

The Emperor was seen meditating for a minute or two. Then His Majesty spoke to the conferees to the following effect:

First, that the fullest examinations had already been made as to Japan's war power and that of the Allied Powers,

Secondly, that similarly, Japan's war production, both actual and potential, had been examined in comparison to that of the Allied Powers,

Thirdly, that His Majesty had the fullest understanding of the awkward position of the High Commands, inasmuch as the term "surrender" had been a thing entirely unknown to the fighting services in the course of their training.

Afar enumerating these points, the Emperor pointed out that nearly 80 cities in Japan had been subjected to air raids up to that time, involving millions of casualties among His Majesty's subjects.

The Emperor further declared that His Majesty was exactly in the same state of mind as the late Emperor Meiji had been in at the time of the Three-Power (Russia, France and Germany) Intervention of 1895. His Majesty stressed that he was determined to bear the unbearable and commanded the conferees to do the same.

Upon hearing this statement by the Emperor, War Minister Anami prostrated himself at the foot of the conference table, bursting into tears, while all cabinet ministers and others present wept silently.

His Majesty went on to declare that he was prepared to address the people by radio and to issue an Imperial Rescript. His Majesty commanded that a draft be drawn up at the earliest moment possible.

Even while the Council was sitting, the Emperor stressed, another atomic-bomb attack might be launched at any moment. His Majesty reiterated that he could not stand any longer the sight of innocent people sacrificed, commanding that His Majesty's decision be speedily carried into action.

Thus, the Emperor had spoken his last word.

The Cabinet ministers met in conference immediately after the Imperial Council was ended. A draft of His Majesty's radio message to the nation was drawn up and submitted to the Throne. By evening of August 14, transcription of His Majesty's first radio address was completed.

While attending the cabinet meeting, War Minister General Korechika Anami appeared to have made up his mind to commit suicide, and immediately following the cabinet meeting, he entered the Premier's office. Standing erect in front of Premier Suzuki, General Anami said:

"I most certainly deserve death for the crime I committed in insisting on my own opinion in the face of His Majesty's final decision granted on August 9. But that was not my true intention.

"I should also like to take this opportunity to offer my apology for my failure to live up to the statement I made last April when. on assuming the post of War Minister in the Cabinet under your premiership, I pledged myself to fully support the Premier."

Prime Minister Suzuki replied:

"In my 30 years' service close to the Emperor, I have heard His Majesty speak hundreds of times, either before the Imperial Councils or on other occasions. Never before in my long experience has the Emperor spoken so cogently, confidently and unemotionally his views as His Majesty did at today's Imperial Council.

"In my humble opinion, the Emperor has been able to act so admirably at this critical moment solely because His Majesty, since the time when he was the Crown Prince, has made persistent efforts to keep himself well-posted on world affairs as well as domestic conditions by listening to highest expert opinion and also because His Majesty was born exceptionally sagacious.

"I believe that the Emperor made the Imperial decision today out of His Majesty's conviction. I entreat you, General Anami, to do your very best in order to carry out the Imperial decision faithfully and diligently. I also ask you for further cooperation with me."

Unlike his usual behavior, General Anami left the Premier's office without replying to Premier Suzuki's remarks. Shortly afterwards, General Anami committed suicide at his official residence. He left behind a brief note, in which he said, "I humbly offer my life to atone for my inexcusable crime."

When the news of the Imperial decision leaked out on the night of August 14, an attempt was made, as had been anticipated, by army officers to carry out a coup d'etat in effort to nullify the Emperor's decision.

A lieutenant-colonel of the Imperial Guards Division formulated a plot to stop His Majesty's radio address, scheduled for August 15, and to make a direct appeal to the Emperor, forcing His Majesty to order continuation of the war.

As a first step in carrying out his plot, the army officer drove up to the Commander of the Imperial Guards Division and demanded him to issue an order to move out 600 troops, on the pretext that the guards for the Imperial Palace had been weak in force and needed reinforcements.

The divisional commander, who had been pre-informed of the Emperor's decision to surrender, refused to comply with the request. Thereupon, the lieutenant-colonel fired point-blank at the divisional commander, shooting several bullets into his chest and killing him on the spot.

Upon committing this cold-blooded murder, the officer drew up a fake order and stamped the divisional commander's seal on it. Armed with this paper, he led 600 troops into the Imperial Palace where he promptly had Baron Hiranuma, President of the Privy Council, General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty, Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, President of the Board of Information, and others taken into custody within the Palace.

He immediately ordered his troops to comb through the Imperial Palace compounds in search for the recorded transcription of His Majesty's radio address, scheduled to be broadcast to the nation on the following day to announce the Imperial decision to surrender.

In the meantime an adjutant of the murdered commander of the Imperial Guards Division rushed to General Shizuichi Tanaka, commanding-officer of the Eastern District Army Command, to report on the incident.

Upon receiving the report, General Tanaka, accompanied by one of his adjutants, personally rushed to the Imperial Palace. He talked to the lieutenant-colonel and three other leaders of the plot, bitterly blaming them for their rash conduct. General Tanaka's persuasion apparently convinced them of the righteousness of the Imperial decision. The four officers committed suicide on the spot.

General Tanaka too killed himself at his office in the Eastern District Army Command on the night of August 24. He was followed by General Gen Sugiyama, Commander-in-Chief of the First Overall Army Command, who, after disposing of matters related to the abortive coup d'etat, committed suicide with a revolver in his office in the First Overall Army Command on the afternoon of September 12.

After the Emperor's historic radio address went on the air over a nationwide hook-up at noon of August 15, Prime Minister Suzuki summoned his cabinet colleagues in an extraordinary meeting at his official residence at 2:30 that afternoon, when the Premier decided on the resignation en bloc of his Cabinet to make way "for youthful and capable men." This brought to a close the eventful career of his five-month old cabinet.

Railroad Travel Halved Today Due to Coal Lack; Ticket Sale Restricted

Through dearth of coal, operation of trains for passenger travel will be cut by 50 per cent and in line with this tickets will be restricted to half the present total from today. According to an announcement of the Transportation Ministry at 1 p.m. Thursday, the operation of express and short distance trains have already been suspended in part but starting today some through trains on important branch lines of state railways will not run. However as soon as the coal situation is alleviated, train traffic will be resumed as before, which is expected to be some time at the end of January. In the light of congested travel at the year end and in the new year, the public is asked to refrain as much as possible from non-urgent travel.

Since December 13 and 14 the trains on the following lines have been discontinued:

Kawasaki Line: Train leaving Omiya at 22:10 for Kawagoe
Tohoku Line: Train leaving Koyama at 6:10 for Omiya
Joban Line: Train leaving Ueno at 7:00 for Takahagi
Train leaving Takahagi at 13:25 for Ueno
Takasaki Line: Train leaving Ueno at 7:35 for Takasaki
Train leaving Takasaki at 15:35 for Ueno
Kawagoe Line: Train leaving Omiya at 8:48 for Takaragawa.

Labor Unions Increase

The number of labor unions organized up to November 20 total 65 with over 70,000 members, according to a reply made by the Government representative at yesterday's meeting of the Committee on the Labor Union Law. He further stated that there will be a sudden increase in the number because many are now in the course of organization.

'Speed' Bonds Sale Set

The sale of "speed" bonds, delayed through differences at printing offices will be started at all department stores in the Tokyo-Yokohama area from Monday, with the settlement of the controversy.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

Help Wanted

WANTED good interpreter for Life Magazine. Apply Box 93, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

WANTED a position in U.S. Army or firm, speaks good English, has many years' experience, active and reliable, University graduate, age 29, recently repatriated from P.I. Apply Box 94, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

JAPANESE futon (bedding) wanted in exchange for man's shoes (gunka), and 'sagyo-gi', both brand new. Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

FOREIGN or Japanese house, furnished or partly, by 3 American officers. Tokyo or Tachikawa preferred. Also 2 servants. Apply Box 95, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

NISEI (newspapermen) seeks small house or rooms, preferably in Tokyo or Yokohama. Will teach English. Please give full details. Apply Box 26, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

A DISPLAY of attractive lady's kimono and fancy goods, etc. American army is cordially welcome. Apply every Sunday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Ryuko-Do (T. Toyama), 75, Higashi Tamagawa-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

AMERICAN-MADE ladies' brown shoes with medium heel. Size 4½. Price ¥600. Apply Box 96, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COLLECTION of antique porcelain of China, Siam and Indo-China are displayed for sale from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. every Sunday during December at the residence of O. Saito, 24.1, Kugenuma, Fujisawa City.

COLLECTION of commemorative stamps of Burma, China, Japan, Manchuria and Philippines for sale. Apply Takeichi, Chikara-machi 3-chome, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.

COAL stove, also collection of rare cactus for sale. Apply Netke, Shiba-ku Shirokane Sankocho 255, Tokyo.

CONTINENTAL and Olympia typewriters, standard type, both in excellent condition, for immediate sale to highest bidder. Apply Box 82, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LIGHTER flints, wholesale prices for larger quantities, also lighters and wrist watches. Apply Box 70, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OSHUMINK, large tanned skins ¥4,000 to ¥5,000, per lot for one lady's coat. Apply Box 91, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PROJECTOR (Films) 16/mm, Bell and Howel make, used but in perfect condition and portable screen. Apply Box 89, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

REMINGTON, standard typewriter, used but in perfect condition. Apply Box 74 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SILK raincoat (rubberized) brand new, color black, for immediate sale (Size: medium). Apply Box 53, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SILK cushion and table center, brand new, with 'donsu' silk lining. Attractive materials. For immediate sale. Apply Box 18, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SWISS also Japanese wrist watches, English and Japanese portable and standard typewriters, singer sewing machine, kimono, silk and woolen cloth, silk handkerchiefs, table cloth, pearl necklaces, diamonds, and other jewellery, cameras, rings, chinese carpet 12x9ft and 6x4 feet, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4 chome, Kyobunkan Building, 6th floor, Tokyo.

TIENTSIN carpet, pure wool, 11" × 9", used but nearly new. Apply Box 90, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITERS, portable and standard in perfect condition, and also some records. Apply Box 76, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

ELECTRIC refrigerator, preferably foreign make. Must be in perfect condition. Apply Box 80, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours; 2:00 to 4:30 p/m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome Kanda, Tokyo

MOTORCYCLE, single car, Harley-Davidson, Asahi or any other kind, will be accepted. Must be in perfect mechanical condition. Please state particulars and price. Apply Box 87, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITERS, singer sewing machines, cameras, gold, diamond and pearl rings and jewellery, cultured pearl necklaces, wrist watches, silk and woolen cloth, iron steel safe, electric refrigerators etc. Apply V.B. Sheth, Ginza 4 Chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg 6th Floor Tokyo.

WANTED large number of cameras, any kind but in perfect condition. High price will be paid. Apply Seibi-Do Photo Service, Minami Sakuma-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Instruction

JAPANESE authoress wants to exchange Japanese conversation for English. Prefers person in the Allied Forces and interested in literature. Apply Box 92, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE lady wants to help American educated officers to learn Japanese and Japanese way of life at her own home in city center in exchange for English conversation. She once lived in London and New York. Apply Box 79, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

M OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—3 p.m. Room 351, 3rd floor Marunouchi Bldg Phone (23) 1886.

TRANSLATION from Japanese into English of matters concerning commerce, industries, finances, chemistry, physics, etc. Apply Box 134, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED representation of American exporters who are able to export American goods in the present changed condition of Japan. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

MERRY CHRISTMAS
You can get
NICE GIFTS
of
BOOKS and PICTURES
CHRISTMAS CARDS
AT
KYO-BUN-KWAN
(Christian Literature Society)
GINZA 4-chome, Tokyo

Speed!! 48 hour's LAUNDRY
SIMCO
SHIMIZU & CO., LTD.
LARGEST PLANT IN TOKYO.
252 Honden-Yotsugi, Katsushika-ku, Tokyo.
Tel.: (79) 0140.

UKIYOE STORE
KO-KO-DO T. SAKAI
WOOD-CUT OLD COLOR PRINTS and PAINTINGS
Established in 1874
OLDEST STORE IN JAPAN
No. 7 2-chome, Awajicho, Kanda, Tokyo.
Opposite Kanda Postoffice

WELCOME OCCUPATION FORCES
Dealers in
Japanese Fine Arts
Modern and Antique
PORTRAIT PAINTING KIMONOS
SILK. DOLLS. TRAYS Etc
THE SHOWA CO., LTD.
No. 4 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, Tokyo
Telephone: 57-1953

COLOR PRINTS
BY MODERN ARTISTS
Reproductions of Old Masterpieces
X'MAS CARDS
Etc., Etc.
Old Color Prints (Guaranteed)
S. WATANABE
No. 9, Nishi 8-chome, Ginza, Tokyo, Japan.
Tel.: Ginza (57) 4648.

Things Japanese!
Something worthwhile
Something to remember
Something to take home
Can be found at the
Gift Shop

DAIMARU
Shinsaibashi, Osaka.

High-Class
SOUVENIR Shop
LACQUER-WARE,
SILK-GOODS,
PURE SILK
HANDKERCHIEFS,
DOLLS, FANS,
etc.
Tsukushi & Co.
GINZA 7-CHOME, TOKYO.
Tel. Ginza (57) 295.

OPENING SUNDAY, DEC. 16.
The Roseland Ballroom
DEC. 16 ONLY: FREE OF CHARGE
Main Street, OMIYA CITY
(1 mile north from OMIYA Station)
SENSATION!
AMERICAN ATMOSPHERE
200 Beautiful Dancing Partners
15 Piece Band, featuring
LATEST AMERICAN HITS
Miss Miyashita, featured vocalist for Allied Troops
You will always be welcomed!
The OMIYA Special Organization of Entertainment Society

KIMONO BALL ROOM
(Silver Star)
Dancing and Drinking
Pretty Girls, attired in beautiful "Kimono." Best Quality Drinks.
ADDRESS:
No. 1 GINZA NISHI 3-CHOME, KYOBASHI-KU
(Behind Yomiuri Shimbun)
From Sukiyabashi to Ginza 4-chome, turn to the left at the first corner, then you will find the Ball Room.

OPENING
Kabuki's Kimono Show
and
+ X'MAS SALE +
KIMONO STORE
IWASAKI CO.
Get off at "Nishi-Ogikubo" station (Central Line) South.

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1 Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5839, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥58.00; one year, ¥115.00. Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
JINTARO WAKAMATSU

TOKYO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1945

Morals, Economics, and Reconversion

The urgent necessity for rapid industrial reconversion needs no reiteration. Because reconversion is not proceeding as rapidly as hoped for, both the Government and the industrialists are being blamed and preached at from all sides. But blaming and preaching imply that the problem is moral, whereas an analysis of the situation should quickly convince anyone that the problem is not primarily moral, if at all.

One may quickly concede that the fault of the Government is not moral, for there is no doubt that the Government is fussily trying to do its best. Its best is, of course, incredibly stupid and appallingly inefficient, but that is a matter of brains and ability and not of intentions. There is no question of morality or ethics involved here.

With regard to the industrialists, however, there are many who hold that they are selfishly holding back from doing as much as they might and that they are thus morally at fault for not serving the public weal more zealously. Of course, if the industrialists were to sacrifice their own interests completely and rush to the production of needed goods at a loss to themselves, that would be morally very commendable. But if they should hesitate to rush into such an act of self-sacrifice, they can hardly be held to be particularly blameworthy. For it is unreasonable to expect any class to undergo disproportionately greater sacrifice and loss than other classes to the end that the other classes might benefit.

The industrialists are certainly more anxious to proceed with reconversion than anyone else, for they have more to gain from reconversion than anyone else, and they can be counted on to reconvert rapidly if there is any chance at all of any sort of a reasonable compensation. When were businessmen ever reluctant to turn an honest, or sometimes even a dishonest, penny? If they are slow about reconverting now, it must be because it is too risky, because it entails too much danger of a loss. The problem is therefore one of economics rather than of morals. Never mind the moral haranguing but remove the economic obstacles, and reconversion will proceed rapidly enough.

This means that there must be real and formidable obstacles in the way of rapid reconversion. These obstacles must be recognized and understood. Aside from such temporary factors as the present coal shortage and the transportation muddle, there are more fundamental factors. First, there is the matter of raw materials. In most industrial fields, Japan is dependent upon imported materials. But at best, in most fields, Japan has no more than two or three months' supply of materials on hand. Importation of new stocks of materials is not a matter under the control of the industrialists any longer; it is a matter which is in the hands of the Allied authorities and contingent on the ability of the Japanese Government to gather together export goods to give in exchange. Under the circumstances, no industrialist is going to make extensive outlays to go into production when he might have to close down after three months for lack of raw materials. For even if imports of raw materials should be permitted, he has under the present system, or lack of system, no assurance as to what portion or quantity of the imported raw materials will be apportioned to his particular factory.

There is also the matter of funds. Reconversion requires money for repair and remodelling of the plants. For this purpose, plant owners need credit. Private financing organizations will not advance credit just now when the raw material situation and other factors are so uncertain. Government credit machinery has not yet been adequately set up. Individual industrialists may have personal funds which they might invest, but they naturally dare not make any commitments until they know just how much of their fortunes will be confiscated through the proposed wartime profits tax and the capital levy property tax, and these taxes have not yet been worked out.

There is the matter of the democratization of Japanese industry. Many of the industrial concerns are undergoing thorough-going reorganization and replacement of personnel consequent on the dissolution of the Zaibatsu. It is not simply a matter of dissolving a few great Zaibatsu organizations. It entails the decentralization and reorientation of the whole inter-related network of industrial organization. And while this organizational shuffle is going on, managerial talent is not able to concentrate its full powers on the work of production.

There is the matter of reparations. In principle, of course, it has been announced that industries necessary for the essential civilian needs of the Japanese people will be permitted. In general, Ambassador Pauley's recent statement concerning the interim removals of Japanese industrial equipment give a rough idea of what facilities Japanese industrialists may retain. But the total amount of reparations is still undetermined and the details of even the interim removals are still unknown. Until an industrialist can have definite assurance that his particular factory is not going to be dismantled at some future time, he is naturally not going to be able to make long range plans for going into full production.

There is uncertainty regarding the labor situation. It is impossible to figure out the probable costs of production when it is unknown how extensive a demand for increased wages the growing union movement will make. There is uncertainty regarding the political situation. The life of the present Cabinet will undoubtedly not be very long, and it is impossible to predict the economic and fiscal policies of the new Government.

These obstacles cannot be cleared up in a day nor can they be cleared up by the efforts of the industrialists alone. It will take time and the best cooperative efforts of a multitude of agencies—Government, industry, finance, labor, and the Allied authorities as well—to work out the complicated and intricately interwoven details which must be worked out if reconversion is to succeed.

In the meantime, moral haranguing will not do much good. Of course there is need for blaming and preaching and exhorting and praising to make everyone strive to the utmost of his powers within the limits imposed by the impersonal over-all factors. If there were not, it would be a sorry day indeed for newspaper editorial writers. But no amount of blaming or preaching is likely to do much to the impersonal over-all limitations which are restricting the process of reconversion. There is no escape from the fact that Japan is in for a grim, hard pull. It is not a question of morals; it is a question of economic realities.

Bamboo

By Frank Johnstons

To most Americans the word bamboo brings to mind a fishing pole. However, it is about to enter the consciousness and economic life of the American people in a big way. Bamboo is excellent raw material for the making of paper. And American civilization, we know, is based on paper.

Ever as the war brought on a critical paper shortage in the United States, scientists were casting about for paper-making material. They found that bamboo would serve the purpose.

The war in the Pacific cut off all sources of bamboo from America. Most of the supply hitherto came from China, Japan and the Philippines.

The so-called American tropics—South America, produced some bamboo but scarcely enough for export. Then the enterprising scientists decided to grow their own. One group succeeded in growing it on a larger-scale basis. This is another example where shortage turned out for the best in the long run. The rediscovery of bamboo is bringing yet another industry to America.

ADVANTAGES. One advantage in growing this crop in the southern part of North America is that it will conserve American timber land. Bamboo can be cut and stored for an almost indefinite time, whereas pine must be processed within six months or it loses much of its value.

The ancient an beautiful bamboo is once more coming into its own. for pulp making.

OPTIMISM IN JAPAN'S FUTURE EXPRESSED BY INDUSTRIALIST

Advances Ways and Means of Getting Out of the Mire and Building Up a Unique New Nation

All this notwithstanding, brisk clandestine transactions are on at ¥25 per sho up, and this is making farmers hold back their produce. There is plenty of rice. If it does not come on the market, the Government policy is at fault. As long as illegal deals in rice are rampant, vegetables and everything else will be held back from the open market.

Inasmuch as there is fear of inflation, I would suggest that we permit free sale of potatoes so as to eradicate or, at least, reduce black market deals in rice. This would eventually produce the psychological effect of making farmers see for themselves that they could no longer sell at black market prices. In the meantime, the Government should negotiate with the Allied Forces for the import of rice, laying before them our plans, explaining to them the excess of demand over supply and convincing them that the import of rice is the shortest cut to eliminating shady transactions and preventing inflation. If the Allies' understanding could be secured and a decision were made to import rice, I believe that farmers' stocks would begin to come on the market and the present shortage could be overcome without the necessity of imports.

If, even then, new arrivals of rice on the market were inadequate, the Government could import for reserve and inaugurate a formula for adjusting rice price. The trouble with officials is that they think it risky to abolish control unless and until demand and supply of everything is balanced. I hold that the unreasonable, unnatural control measures are responsible for the ever smaller supply and the constantly larger demand.

Of course, in the case of goods that cannot be had or cannot be produced in Japan, control is necessary in order to guarantee equal distribution. On the contrary, in the case of goods that can be produced in any amount by industry, free sale would have the psychological effect of stimulating producers to work hard and exercise ingenuity. This transcends statistics or figures. That is where free sale is really interesting. We must grasp the situation from a broad viewpoint and take appropriate political measures to cope with it. You cannot balance demand and supply by waiting, no matter how long. Again and again new control devices have been tried with elaborate Government promises that they will be a change for the better, but they have, when put into practice, invariably turned out to be a change for the worse. What a pity!

MAEDA: There will be a host of unemployed in the postwar period. After deducting those who can return to their former occupations as well as those who will be used on the farms or for developmental undertakings, it is estimated that there will still be upwards of 5,000,000 jobless. Is there not some new way to overcome the situation?

KOBAYASHI: I can think of no new way, but I think there are means. For one thing, those electricity transmission companies and electric railway companies, which have expanded unnecessarily though wartime amalgamation might be reorganized. Also, such Government undertakings as radio-broadcasting, telephones and, if need be, tobacco monopoly might be turned into private enterprises. This would be one way to recover private funds, reduce currency circulation, prevent inflation and give new employment to people. But remember we cannot tide the country over the postwar crisis by merely giving employment to people. They must be given courage and hope. It is up to leaders to do this.

We often hear the complaint that leaders are lacking, but we cannot get leaders unless we make them. Men make work and work makes men. Take, for instance, the Keihanshin (Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe) Electric Railway I was formerly connected with. The company detached the Otsu Electric Railway and handed it over to men of influence in Shiga Prefecture to be made a better railway at their hands. The new company needed men of ability. That is the way things go. The cable-car line on Mount Rokko (near Kobe) and the affiliated facilities leave much room for improvement. Constructive undertakings of this kind should be initiated to create work. By the way, I am very much interested in starting construction work on Mount Rokko. There is a lot of other constructive work to be done, such as the opening of automobile and motor truck roads, new harbor planning, and so forth.

However, what is important from now on is a fresh start in medium and small industries, including household industries. Speaking of household industries, let me relate an episode. It is about woollen piecegoods made at Ichinomiya, near Nagoya. When they were exported to London, they excited great surprise there. Why, each roll of cloth was of a different design and the price was amazingly low. The explanation was that wool imported from Australia was spun into yarns at the Kawanishi mill and the yarns were distributed to agrarian families at Ichinomiya for weaving into textiles as a household industry. That was why every piece of cloth came out in a different design of stripes. This was a great hit. It was something wholly different from what was produced on a mass-production scale, something which the technique of big industries of Britain was incapable of producing.

SHINJO: What is your technical view on the proposal to turn over the national railways to private ownership for reasons of financial necessity, I mean as a large-scale measure ot absorb fund and to prevent inflation?

KOBAYASHI: I should think the national railways may be left as they now are. There is already an organized system all the way from the Hokkaido to Kyushu. But more life-blood or what you may call vim needs to be infused into it. The railways were originally privately owned. Do you know how they came to be nationalized? During the war of 1904-1905 with Russia, the late Korekiyo Takahashi, then Finance Minister, was sent to London to raise foreign loans in England and he succeeded in his mission. All turned out well with Japan in that war, to the relief of all concerned. But Britain, in undertaking to underwrite the loans, had to take into consideration the possibility of the war dragging on, some mishap befalling Japan or some trouble or other occurring. As a precaution, Britain had to have some mortgage for the loans. Tariff mortgage would not do. Eventually, the understanding was reached that the Japanese railways would be nationalized for surrender to Britain as collateral security in case of anything untoward happening. In accordance with this understanding, the nationalization of the Japanese railways materialized quickly. The national railways have since been manned by a succession of inexperienced bureaucrats. Unfortunately, there has been not one man who could be unqualifiedly depended on as an expert in railway management. Nor is it likely, judging by the present state of the railways, that we shall have a railway expert worth the name in the future.

MAEDA: It was pointed out by former Foreign Minister Shigemitsu while he was in office that Japan's failure to change the railways to a wide-gauge system was a fatal defect in the war effort.

KOBAYASHI: Yes. The Japanese railways are still on the narrow-gauge system. But you need not worry about that in the least. Railways in England are also on the narrow-gauge system. Shipping is more important than railway traffic. The narrow-gauge system will quite do, if constant efforts are made, as they are not all present, to improve the system and get maximum efficiency out of it.

SHINJO: Have you not some good idea to absorb funds?

KOBAYASHI: I have a plan though it may seem preposterous. I mean the issuance of lottery bonds, but not with such paltry prizes as ¥10,000 or so. I would issue bonds up to ¥500,000,000 at a time, half of which would be paid out in prizes and the other half would be burned up. The first prize would be ¥50,000,000. Such bonds would be issued to a total of ¥5,000,000,000 a year, half to be paid out in prizes of ¥50,000,000 each.

This means that there would spring up 50 millionaires each worth ¥50,000,000 in one year. Hardly any of them would keep all the money to himself. Of course, not all of the prize would be paid in cash. One-fifth of it would be paid in cash and the rest in registered bonds. The recipients, knowing that they could not spend so much money in a lifetime, would be inclined to make donations to public service undertakings. Suppose you came by such a prodigious fortune, Professor Shinjo, you would perhaps want to build a school. Mr. Maeda would want to start a newspaper. Anyway, you would use the money for something which would be useful but which you could not otherwise have undertaken.

SHINJO: That's interesting. Bond issue on such a big scale would be interesting. All lottery bond issues heretofore have been a flop.

MAEDA: What do you gentlemen think of the future of freedom or liberalism in Japan?

KOBAYASHI: Capitalism in Japan needs to be reformed. Capitalism fares well in Britain and America because the people there have a full grasp of the meaning of capitalism and have the ability to uphold it. For instance, even if a labor party comes into power, capitalism is too firmly established to be affected by a laborite policy. Strikes were staged in the United States even during the war. Only the bare fact was reported to Japan and it was made much of out here, but the strikes were nothing like what they were imagined to be. The American people are mentally sufficiently prepared for such a situation. If capitalism could mature to the extent it has in America, well and good. Japan is too poor for capitalism. She was in danger of drifting to ultra-State capitalism, when, fortunately, the war came to an end.

Incidentally, a young American diplomat attached to the American Embassy was reported to have made the prediction before the war, "Japanese soldiers all think they know better than others. So Japan will lose the war." He meant, of course, that the self-conceit of the military would lead to despotism of the military. The observation of the American diplomat gives food for reflection. A total war and the egotism of the military are miles apart.

SHINJO: When a man gets puffed up, he insists on doing everything by himself. Now, what will be the future of freedom is a difficult question. In the meantime, I think it a mistake to give a sweeping definition to freedom. Freedom as an academic subject, economic freedom and political freedom are given different appraisals. Nor does freedom necessarily mean total non-interference. It can be that a policy of economic control is adopted by parliament from the standpoint of political freedom. It can be that a policy of restriction is followed in order to realize freedom ultimately. Again, it is within the bounds of academic freedom to repudiate political freedom. Freedom is, after all, an ideology and carried different meanings according to the cases to which it is applied. For instance, the inference that freedom in the future will not mean economic freedom may be gathered from the national policy of the United States, where freedom is a national ideal. The current demand in our country for freedom lays stress, it seems to me, on political freedom. Anyway, for the progress of learning, freedom of debate is essential. Learning cannot be advanced unless tampered by the hard steel of debate.

KOBAYASHI: Capitalism or liberalism aside, a new society totally undreamed of will emerge in Japan. I think we shall see in Japan a new world off the beaten track of capitalism or liberalism. The emergence of a stark unarmed nation of 70,000,000, stripped of even a sword, is an event without precedent in world history. From the primitive age of the savages down to the present era of atomic energy, all political and diplomatic activities have been backed by armed force. The emergence and future progress of an unarmed, intellectual population of 70,000,000 presupposes a great creation that surpasses the imagination. We shall be able to throw all our energy into the fields of culture and science, without having to spend one ounce of it for armaments. We used to spend two-thirds of our national revenue on armaments year in and year out. This money we shall be able to put to better uses, including the reduction of the tax burden. No other nation could be heir to such a blessing.

(End)

TOKYO TODAY

By IDDITTI

Rain is a bane for Tokyo today. For to the inmates of those hovels in the devastated areas, built with remains of wreckages, which we have in a previous article compared to dogs' kennels, nothing is more to be dreaded than wet days. For cooking purposes they have, because of the limited floor space of their kitchen, to build fires out of doors. To do culinary work under the downpour is anything but comfortable. But their lot is not a lone case. For even the homes which escaped destruction cannot be said to be much better off in the way of keeping off rain for the reason that they are in a bad condition of repair.

Umbrella a Cinderella

Rain worry is not confined to dwelling-houses, though. People walking in the streets have a hard time of it too because of the muddy, slushy condition of the streets. Moreover, go umbrellaless. One would notice that men are seen walking through the rain with no protection over their heads.

The reason is not far to seek. They simply have no umbrellas. During the war a majority, or all, of the civilian commodities were taken off the list of essential goods. The umbrella industry in particular has been hard hit for this reason. The making of an umbrella requires two kinds of material, cotton cloth and steel. Now cotton and steel, needless to say, are the most important of war materials. The natural result was that practically no umbrellas were manufactured in the war years.

How short the supply of umbrellas is at present may be gathered from the fact an umbrella offered for sale in the blackmarket costs 200 yen, a price about fifty times that paid before the war. Then why not paper umbrellas? The wiseacre who makes such a proposition does not know the elements of war economy. The kind of paper used for the making of umbrellas is of a special quality for it must take on a coating of varnish. And much labor has got to be spent on the work. It is therefore economically possible to produce paper umbrellas only when labor is abundant. The umbrella industry was during the war a Cinderella with no fairy coming to visit her.

'Pure Cotton'

The shortage of cotton stuff gave birth to the popular expression "of pure cotton." Many substitutes for cotton were tried but none was found having the properties of pure cotton. Hence goods of pure cotton were sought. Anything of pure, sterling quality therefore came to be called an article of pure cotton. By an extension of the expression a cup of good coffee, for instance, was called a coffee of pure cotton.

Not only umbrellas but other articles of cotton sell at excessive, outrageous prices in the blackmarket today. A pair of Japanese socks for men is sold at thirty-five yen, more than thirty-five times the price current before the war. It may safely be assumed that goods of pure cotton are from thirty to fifty times higher in price today than, say, ten year ago.

But the curious thing is that if you are prepared to pay any amount of money you can have whatever goods you want including an umbrella of pure cotton. Where are the sources from which these goods are now brought to market? From hoarded stocks, from arm supplies.

They come not always through legitimate channels. Some of the umbrellas seen in the streets of Tokyo may be traced to unsavoury sources. The umbrellaless may walk with a clear conscience for their unprotected heads are heads of pure cotton. God sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust; but Tokyo sees it fall on the just only.

INDIA'S NEW OPPORTUNITY

Election Campaign Fought on Creative, Constructive Issues Will Advance Cause of Independence

By LOUIS FISHER

Winston Churchill is a product of the nineteenth century and he loves it. He loves empire, royalty and caste. The nineteenth century was the British Century, the century of Pax Britannica after the defeat of Napoleonic France and before the rise of Kaiser Germany, the century of the flowering of the British Empire under Queen Victoria. Britain's past glory is Churchill's god. The British upper classes are synonymous to him with the greatness of his country. So is India. So is parliamentary democracy.

The contradiction between democracy and poverty does not torment Churchill. The contradiction between freedom in England and the bondage of India does not bother him. Yet these contradictions must go if democracy and peace are to be preserved on the planet. The British people know that.

It is clear now that the people of Great Britain fought a two-front war. They defeated Hitler with Churchill. Then they defeated Churchill. The historic purpose of Churchill's defeat is to take England out of the nineteenth century and move her into the twentieth. This is the Labor government's primary task.

India's Urgent Need

This is also India's greatest problem. Independence is India's urgent need. But independence will merely open the door to the solution of India's numerous problems. All those problems can be rolled together and expressed in one sentence: India must lift herself out of the sixteenth century (the feudal, autocratic native states), and out of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (agrarian and industrial backwardness) and start living in the twentieth.

Attlee's task coincides with India's task.

India is therefore the testing ground of the new British Labour government. That is why the world will be watching India in the coming months. In the United States, the statements which Mr. Attlee and Lord Wavell made on September 19, have aroused unusual interest. This is explained partly by the importance of the matter itself, and partly because the negotiations now proceeding in Washington between American experts and Lords Keyes and Halifax on England's financial future are intimately related to the immense sterling credit which India accumulated in London during the war.

Attlee and Wavell made a mistake in emphasizing the continuity between the new policy they outlined and the Cripps Draft Proposal of 1942. Actually the new policy is different because the war is ended and Cripps's Article containing the most unsatisfactory interim arrangement for the duration of hostilities therefore has no validity.

Is Subject to Change

Moreover, Lord Wavell's declaration of September 19, makes it plain that he will consider with Indian representatives any alternatives to or modifications of the Cripps proposal which they care to present. Also, he said, the form of the Constitution-making assembly is subject to change. In effect, this means that the Cripps offer can now be altered and possibly altered beyond recognition—which would certainly be all to the good.

These stipulations in the Attlee-Wavell announcements afford Indians with an opportunity for constructive statesmanship. At least for the next period, public opinion outside India expects Indian leaders and parties to engage in constructive thinking and show the British government how the rejected Cripps scheme can be amended to meet the requirements of the present situation.

From all I was able to learn in India in 1942 and since leaving India, Cripps did not negotiate skillfully. His Take It or Leave It could not promote understanding. It is much better to negotiate with the Viceroy than with Sir Stafford Cripps who, to put it mildly, did not enjoy the cooperation of the Viceroy. In India, in 1942, I had several talks with Wavell and Linlithgow. Wavell is a big improvement on Linlithgow. The Labor government, one hopes, is an improvement on the Churchill Coalition.

Future Is the Question

Indians have ample reason to regard Britain's intentions skeptically. But the person or party that never deviates from the strategy of erecting roadblocks is condemned to political sterility and frustration. The order of the day is a fair examination of the potentialities of the Attlee-Wavell declarations. There will be plenty of time to return to the attack in case circumstances warrant it.

The central issue in the forthcoming election campaign is India's future, not India's past. A re-warming of bygone grievances, mutual recrimination, and demagogic appeals to narrow communalism will produce much heat but no light to guide the country's forward progress. Positive programs are now a better service to India than fruitless wrangling.

The real job is to expose the undesirable, unacceptable features of the Cripps proposal and show why they should be discarded; secondly, to advance new features in place of those discarded.

The weakest and most dangerous provision in the Cripps plan is the right accorded to any province or state not to adhere to the new constitution. No constitutional assembly operating on this basis can ever draft a constitution. Any group of provinces or states, indeed, any important province could, by threatening to secede, terrorize and paralyze a constituent assembly bent on establishing a free, unified India. Any province, certainly several provinces together, could dictate to the assembly by using their right to secede as pressure. This provision, therefore, should be dropped. Instead, the constitution must grant the broadest possible autonomy, inside a federation or confederation, to all provinces and states. Each province and state, however, will guarantee fair treatment of minorities. Any province or state may withdraw from Indian Union after a trial period of five or more years.

Can Draft Charter Now

Indian parties can now draft and present for public discussion a social and economic charter which will form part of the constitution. This charter will outline a land reform, a plan for industrialisation, a system of universal, compulsory education, a nation-wide health service and a special statute for the rehabilitation of those minorities which have been subjected to unjust discrimination. In other words ,the election campaign should not be waged exclusively on political or communal lines. The party that transcends these divisions and documents its wisdom and concern for the real needs of the people will deserve leadership in the new India.

Th constitution should also contain a statement of the principles which will guide the foreign policy of the new Indian government. The statement should be couched not in the usual empty verbiage and diplomatic double-talk but in terms of a vigorous anti-imperialism, and of a concrete economic and political internatonalism. The world is floundering. Perhaps light can come from the east. It would be exciting and very helpful to all mankind to have a Jawaharlal Nehru appear at an early session of the United Nations Organization and talk straight sense. For this reason alone, but for many others too, progressives abroad want to see an all-Indian government in New Delhi.

As a friend of a free, united India I feel that an election campaign fought on constructive, creative issues and on definite proposals for India's future will be refreshing to India and win many foreign adherents for the cause of India's complete independence.